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#### The Germ of the Peace.

The battle of the Sea of Japan, in which Togo destroyed ROJESTVENSET'S fleet and Russia's hopes, occurred on May 27 and May 28. The news of the decisive character of the victory reached here on May 29 and was printed in the morning papers of May 30. On that same morning THE SUN said:

#### " FOR PEACE.

"There are few Americans, we are sure, who would not rejoice to learn to-day that President ROOSEVELT had tendered to Russia in the frankest manner the friendly offices of this Government with a view to the termination of the strife in the Far Fast.

"After the latest and most overwhelming of the disasters which have befallen Russia, in uninterrupted succession on sea and land since the war began, the time has manifestly arrived for such suggestions from Washington. From nowhere eise on earth can the first move for peace come so appropriately, so disinterestedly, and, there is good reason to believe, so gratefully both to the brave eath or doomsday and to their victorious and

enerous foes. " If there is a good and great service which the United States can now render to the Russian Goverament and people that service is justly due from us to them. Although there is no denying that throughout the present struggle popular sentiment in this country has inclined in a marked degree toward the cause of Japan -- a circumstance mainly explained by past events in Manchuria and the unfortunate policies of the Czar's Ministers-it is equally true that the attitude of our Government during the war has been unexceptionable in point of correctness, impartiality and friendliness. Behind that is the fact that the people of America have never forgotten, and cannot forget, that we are Russia's debtor whenever opportunity offers for assistance that sympathy and friendship may

So far as we know this was the first public expression of a thought that may have been in many minds that day. The important fact, however, is that the mind of President ROOSEVELT was moving in the same direction. Two days later, on June 1, he had an interview at the White House with the Japanese Minister, Mr. TAKAHIRA. The next day, June 2, the President was in conference with Count CASSINI, then about to depart for St. Petersburg. From that time his efforts to bring about direct negotiations for peace were as persistent as they were disinterested, impartial and tactful. And in just one week, on June 7, the President was able to address to both belligerent Governments, with reasonable certainty that his suggestions would be entertained, the memorable call to a council of peace, which is here reproduced:

"The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between those two great nations.

The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese Governments, not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with each other. The President suggests that those peace negotiations be conducted directly and exelusively between the belligerents. In other words. that there may be a meeting of Russian and Japaness plenipotentiaries or delegates without any in ediary, in order to see if it is not possible for those representatives of the two Powers to agree to terms of peace. The President earnestly asks that the Russian Government do now agree to such a meeting and is asking the Japanese Government

"While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to the peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can, if the two Powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting. But if even these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two Powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the

From his first perception of the opportunity to the final accomplishment of his purpose Mr. ROOSEVELT never wavered or weakened, never lost hope, never made a false move or a blunder of any sort. never once overstepped the proprieties which his official post and his relations with the two Governments prescribed. He has been the Peacemaker in the fullest sense of the blessed word. The conference would not have occurred but for him. But for him it would have gone to pieces after it had begun. The success of his noble enterprise is one of the most splendid examples which history can afford of will power, character and straightforward 7et not unsophisticated altruism working efficiently and perseveringly in one individual for the good of millions. The magnitude of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S achievement will grow in the eyes of the world as the years go by; what man by a single seizure of opportunity, and the consummately skilful use of it when seized, ever earned a surer title to the most honorable fame?

This journal may perhaps be pardoned if on the present occasion it departs so far from editorial habit as to recall its article of May 30 and to exhibit the same is chronological relation with the

President's note of June 7 to Russia and reasonably be hoped for, the bitter dis-Japan, the germ of the Peace of Portsmouth. Would that Mr. ROOSEVELT and THE SUN might be evermore in such perfect accord!

Unstable John Mitchell.

On July 31 we printed a despatch from which we quote the following extract:

" SCRANTON, Pa., July 20 .- JOHN MITCHELL he given out an interview in answer to an editorial Thursday's Sun which stated among other things that an extensive strike of miners 'next spring is possible, if not probable.' Mr. MITCHELL says: 'The statement that the miners have begun a movement for a general strike next April in the vent our demands are refused is preposterous, utterly false and absolutely untrue. The whol article is in error. We are not making any preparations for a strike next April, because we believ that satisfactory agreements will be entered upon without much difficulty."

At Tamaqua, on August 27, Mr. MITCHELL said that he knew what he and the union miners were going to do next spring. He did not say what it was. He did not say that a strike order would be issued by him and obeyed by his followers. But there is nothing in his speech at Tamaqua or in his speeches elsewhere which in any way intimates Mr. MITCHELL's purpose to accept quietly and without a struggle the failure of his effort to secure an eight hour day and recognition of the union. The stress which he lays on those two points as essential to permanent peace and industrial tranquillity in the anthracite region" leaves no inference possible except that of his intention to strike for them if they are not accorded by the

During his campaign in the mining district this summer Mr. MITCHELL has again and again asserted his desire for peace. But this assertion has almost invariably been coupled with a more or less discreetly veiled intimation that peace could be established only on his own terms, and that if those terms were not accepted by the operators the responsibility for a struggle would rest with them and not with him. That is the argument of the highwayman who says to his victim: "I want no fight with you, but if you do not give me your money I will take it from you, and the responsibility for the fight and its results will be yours and not mine."

Whether Mr. ROOSEVELT's address to the miners had any definite effect on the situation we are unable to say. But it seems to us that the Mitchell policy is susceptible of summary thus: "Speak softly to the public and carry a big stick to use on the operators if they do not give what we want." So long as Mr. MITCHELL could parade his followers before the public as a suffering and outraged proletariat he could count on a large measure of public sympathy and support. Should he lead his men into a strike next April he will find himself handicapped by his own statement at Wilkesbarre and by the facts which support it, that since the strike of 1902 the miners "have enjoyed an era of prosperity unprecedented in the history of the hard coal regions."

Before pouring out its sympathies for those who are "enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity" the coal consuming public will probably run an eye over its coal bills and compare existing prices with those of earlier days, and then spend a few hours wondering just where it comes into the game

## Japan's Balance Sheet.

What for Japan is the significance of the agreement reached at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning? Let us reckon up what she has lost and set against it her material and moral gains.

It is at the first glance obvious that Russia has ceded nothing not actually in the possession of the Japanese, with the insignificant exception of certain fishing privileges on the Russian littoral between Vladivostok and Bering Strait. She has even insisted upon regaining the northern half of Sakhalin, which the Japanese actually occupy, and the Tokio Government has surrendered it gratuitously. On June 5 it was computed at Tokio that the cost of the war to Japan up to that date had been about \$475,000,000; by the time Marshal OYAMA'S soldiers shall have been brought back to their homes the outlay will have been signally increased. Yet for no part of these huge disbursements is Japan to be recouped except as regards the relatively small sum which can be shown to have been expended for the maintenance of Russian prisoners. The demand for the fugitive Russian war vessels interned in neutral ports has been renounced, and the original exaction that Russia's naval power in the Far East should for a time be definitely limited has also been waived.

Had the war continued and General LINIEVITCH been disastrously beaten and driven across the Siberian frontier Japan would have acquired the whole of the Manchurian railway system. As it is, Japan, as temporary trustee for China, only secures that part of the system which begins at a point some miles south of Harbin and runs to Port Arthur and Newchwang, while a Russian corporation retains the main line, which, beginning at a point on the Siberian border near Lake Baikal, runs southeasterly through Harbin to Vladivostok. It is true that Russia agrees to evacuate northern as well as central and southern Manchuria, but she keeps the privilege of guarding her railway with Russian soldiers. As Japan covenants that Manchuria shall be evacuated by herself as well as by Russia-only the tip of the Liaotung Peninsula, containing Port Arthur and Dalny, passing by conquest to Japan-it is plain that, territorially, the Tokio Government is worse off than it was when the Treaty of Shimonosek! was as yet unrevised at the bidding of Russia, Germany and France. For that treaty gave Japan not only the whole of the Liaotung Peninsula, but the Manchurian coast strip from the estuary of the Yalu on the east to a point on the Liao River some distance from the mouth on the west. When, in a word, one compares

what Japan gets by the treaty of peace

with what three months ago could

appointment for the moment felt by many of her triumphant soldiers and ambitious statesmen can easily bo understood.

Nevertheless, it is probable that the future will vindicate the wisdom of those Elder Statesmen who, as unconstitutional but confidential advisers, prevailed on the Mikado to overrule his Ministers and make peace at once on the best terms obtainable. Those four men, Marquis Ito, Count INOUYE, Count MATSU-GATA and Marquis YAMAGATA, deserve their sovereign's confidence, for they brought him safely through the revolution which destroyed the Shogunate and gave the Mikado the temporal power of which his forefathers had been deprived for centuries. By their thorough knowledge of the past they were qualified to look into the future. Three of them are thoroughly conversant with the fiscal resources of Japan, and one of them, YAMAGATA, Chief of the General Staff, is better acquainted than any one else with the real condition of her army. He knows whether the flower of the warrior caste—the children of the old samurai-were sacrificed in the dreadful fighting before Port Arthur, and the others know whether their country, already compelled to mortgage specific sources of revenue, ought to make further loans upon such terms.

Doubtless the Elder Statesmen also pointed out to the Mikado that the concessions made by him in order to bring about a peace were more nominal than real. Of course the Japanese could have turned to account an indemnity of \$600,000,000, but in no event could they have secured it, provided Russia chose to oppose to such a demand her vis inertiæ. The interned warships, while they might have been somewhat useful at the present time to Japan, will be comparatively valueless to Russia, because they will be out of date long before the Czar is able to create a new navy. An agreement on Russia's part to limit her naval power in the Far East for a term of years would be superfluous, because Japan will be invulnerable in the Pacific so long as the new treaty just concluded with England shall endure. Vladivostok will never again be a menace, for the Japanese can blockade it at any hour. Russia's promise to recognize Japanese preponderance in Corea will now have to be fulfilled, because, with the exception of Vladivostok's garrison, Russia's soldiers will be hundreds of miles away, instead of being posted, as they were in 1903, on the north bank of the Yalu. Finally, by acquiring Port Arthur and by restoring all the rest of Manchuria to Chinese jurisdiction, the Japanese have delivered themselves from the incubus of Russian aggression and have irreparably shattered Russia's power in the Far East. Henceforth the preponderant influence at Pekin will be exercised by the representatives not of the Czar but

of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. By those who are able to look forward a few decades the immense moral advantage derivable from the course advised by the Elder Statesmen cannot fail to be recognized. Had Japan insisted upon subjecting Russia to grave humiliation and extorting from her a huge indemnity, soon or late the tide of public opinion in all Western countries might have turned against her. In that event even the alliance with England, which is of vital moment to her, might Tokio Government, alive to the possible future consequences of racial jealousy and suspicion, has given the Western world an example of enlightened moderation. She has shown herself capable of the self-conquest which outshineth, as we have been told, the taking of a city. She may find by the peace which she has made she will have gained more in the end than she could ever have secured by war.

The Georgian Renaissance. The Hon. HORE SMITH, "the brainiest and most powerful man in Georgia, " is now on the stump. He doesn't want to be Governor of Georgia, but he wishes to comply with the all but universal desire of the people. It is right to say, so far as an outsider is justified in saying anything about Georgia institutions, that Mr. SMITH snorts a proper degree of defiance at railroad corporations, and that the only serious charge against him is that rum, to give a great staple its generic name, is sold in the barroom of the Piedmont Hotel in Atlanta. Mr. SMITH, one of the owners of the hotel. explains that as a joint owner he cannot control his wicked partners, and that his pro rata share of the profits of the irrigation plant is dedicated to charitable

How satisfactory this explanation is even to the straightest sect of the Drys may be judged from the remarks of Col. E. H. SEARCY, editor of the Middle Georgia Farmer, who has four reasons for supporting Mr. SMITH, and especially this one:

"Because while he has been forced into an apparent attitude as a liquor seller by the conduct of his partners who own a controlling interest in a joint enterprise, he gives away thousands of dollars that he may maintain his Christian integrity and live a blameless life before his GoD and fellow coun-

The controlling partners live blameless lives, so far as we know, although they may not choose to give themselves or thousands of dollars away. Col. SEARCY's statement, while fully "vindicating" Mr. SMITH, is unfair to the wicked partners. They cannot close that barroom if they choose. All the artistic and literary magnates of Georgia, her journalists, her politicians, her capitalists, her plain and handsome people, press eagerly to that shrine of art. For such it is. The "Gal of the Fountain," that masterpiece of modern statuary, draws all eyes. Excursions from the country pour in every hour. The Hon. THOMAS LOYLESS lectures at 11 P. M. The Hon. SAM SMALL lectures at 3 P. M. Even the school children are interested in the high argument. Is the "Gal of the Fountain" a Venus, a Bacchante or a "Bacochante"? It seems to us that the Hon. Hoke SMITH may be proud of an institution which ministers to popular art education, an

institution that not only enables him to maintain his Christian integrity but spreads through Georgia "culture," refinement, the study of form, archeology and art history, and a delicate percep-

tion of esthetic problems. At the request of the Brunswick Society of Art, Archeology and Sociology we publish the following resolution, passed at its stated monthly meeting August 25:

"We resent with all our might the statement ascribed to the Hon. Tom LOYLESS and made public by THE NEW YORK SUN that 'a butter stamp is

high art for the Brunswickers." " Brunswick may be truly called one of the few natural basars of the beaux arts in this broad and esthetic land of ours. Every true Brunswicker knows that it is up to him as a patriot to help along the national endeavor to establish a high art oul in this breesy western republic that will put every other country, ancient or modern, hors du concours. " Rave, if you will, over the sculptured Rock of Karnak, the works of ZEURIS and PARRHABIUS, of PHIDIAS and PERICLES, of MICHEL ANGELO OF DA VINCE, of the 'old masters' of the Italian, Span ich, Dutch and Flemish 'schools,' of the denatural ised art of moderns, like BOUGUERRAU, for instance If you must rely upon embalmed or fresh canned sulture of that sort, fare you well! But Brunswick will not go with you. She will remain the city of refuge for that 'ARISTIDES of Art,' the despised chromo, and that chef-d'œuvre of chisters, 'Pap GOLDENITE'S cigar store Indian!"

Not since the grand revival and swift progress of Athenian art after the Persian wars has there been an art Renaissance to compare with this Georgian Renaissance. The Hon. Hoke SMITH ought to be proud of his barroom-not ashamed of it.

The Amendment "Labor" Advocates. Section 1 of Article XII. of the State Constitution is as follows:

" It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation. esessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations."

The fourth of the seven proposed amendments to the Constitution which will be submitted to the people for their action on election day, if approved by a majority of the voters, would add to this section these clauses:

" And the Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor, performing work, labor or services for the State or for any county, city, town, village or other

The agitation for the adoption of this amendment began in 1902, after the Court of Appeals had declared the Prevailing Rate of Wages law and the Cut. Stone law to be unconstitutional, and just before the same tribunal declared the Eight Hour law to be worthless. For several years the cry "Do something for labor!" had been effective in dragooning the Legislature into passing discriminating acts regulating the conduct of the business of the State and its political subdivisions. As fast as these laws came before the courts they were knocked out, and the labor leaders saw that if any considerable part of the legal structure they had succeeded in rearing was to remain standing they must adopt heroic

This amendment was drawn therefore. to confer on the Legislature power to do what the labor leaders wanted. It was passed by the Senate of 1902, March 25. March 27 it was passed by the Assembly. In 1903 it passed the Assembly April 9, and the Senate April 22. The Legislature of 1903 voted to refer the amendment to the people this year, and it is the fourth of the seven propositions in the order in which they will be printed. The form in which it will appear on the official ballot is:

"Shall the proposed amendment to Section 1 of Article XII. of the Constitution, relating to the organisation of cities, be approved?"

The question does not tell the story of the amendment, and the voter who does not inform himself on the proposed changes in the Constitution will get no light from the official ballot. As this amendment affects the labor organizations vitally, however, it is likely to be ventilated thoroughly before the cam-

At it again! This is the way Crackers nd Cheese on August 23 spoke of President ROOSEVELT'S untiring efforts to bring about the Japanese-Russian peace treaty:

" As I understand it, we have ceded Manchuria and all the islands and are now waiting for a stenog rapher to arrive from Oyster Bay to settle the ques ion of indemnity."

When will the Newburgh Grocer cease gnawing at the Roosevelt file?

The Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE has created the Hon. THEODORE ROOSE-VELT "First Statesman of the World." The Hon. A. J. BEVERIDGE had been the First Statesman of the World since October 6, 1862, and his voluntary abdication in Mr. Roose-VELT'S favor is as generous as it was unex-

# Fraudulent Journalism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was in Philadelphia yesterday on business, and bought from a noisy newsboy a paper, the front sheet of which I am enclosing to you. I have no comment to make other than to ask: Isn't such a thing as this meanly the limit of out-rageous imposition on a long suffering and decent

NEW YORK, Aug. 28. The Philadelphia newspaper bought by Mr. taunton had in two inch letters across the top of its first page the headline "Weaver Commits Suicide." This introduced a new article three-quarters of a column long, the opening paragraphs of which were written with the object of deluding the reader into the pelief that Mayor John Weaver had killed nate man bearing the same surname as the tragedy. It was a disreputable and disgust ing offense against good manners and good morals, and a sample of that "enterprise" which, happily, is becoming less and less con-

# spicuous in American journalism.

Agent-With this encyclopedia in your house you an instantly settle any argument. Mrs. Hogan-Begobs, twinty volumes would some in handy to throw; yez may put me name

The Pacificator. Oreas is our President, vain were to classify Him where the labor's two nations to pacify. Hard and depressing the task, but suffice it, he Finished that peacemaking job to a nicety. EUGREE GRAEK. THE PEOPLE ON THE PEACE.

How the Successful Termination of the President's Efforts Impresses Our Readers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Great She has conquered, not only Russia, but the hearts of the world. Never has she every testing. One chose Peace at a sacrifice ne chose to get the best of a bargain, with war as the alternative.

Japan is the great heart, the long head, the strong and skilful hand; the brave soul-so brave as to choose the thing that is right. If this great day and date ends war (an end), the human race to the finish of time will speak with reverence the name Japan. God bless Japant NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

An Ovation Suggested.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To commemorate this day, one of the fairest in the history of our land, will you not advocate a public ovation to the Japanese and Russian envoys, including our President, in the near future?

DR. F. H. BARNES. STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 29

Latin Title for the Pacificator. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Bir: How eplendidly has our President earned the noble title of Theodorus Pacificator Maximus. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Is the Peace Permanent? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been thankful to you for your outspoken sympathy with Japan in her war with Russia. THE SUN'S heart is always right, and so is its head, but I doubt if the friends of Japan or the world at large can long rejoice at this treaty ending their "first Punio war." t will lead to others there is no doubt. Who will then be involved in them?

Japan has sacrificed much to gain little. If from motives of humanity, they are to her credit. If from necessity, I am sorry for it. I have noted the rise and progress of these "yellow" people with pleasure, and their prowess and humanity have filled me with admiration. I hoped they would so humble this colossus of Russia, with its body of brass and its feet of clay, this menace of the naof peoples, this corrupt autocracy that aspired to the dominion of the whole world, that its power for evil would be forever overthrow or so crippled as to be harmless. But Russia appears to have won by diplomacy what she could not achieve with her fleets and armies. Now will her rulers have hands free to crush out the aspirations of her own people, whom God help, unless, indeed, they can gain the liberty which is the joy of nations, the curse

There must be great rejoloing to-day in others almost as much as in Tokio, in Pekin joice that now they must continue to support great armies and build powerful navies. Truly the millennium is at hand-for Grand

We may honor our President for his efforts to promote this peace, and rejoice that brave men's lives and much treasure will be saved: but if the conditions of this treaty are correctly reported it will prove but an armed

The letter from Mr. Kaju Nakamura, published by you Aug. 28, I believe to be a just arraignment of Russian arrogance and inustice, and if I were a Japanese I should feel that my nation had yielded too much and gained too little. What pressure has been brought upon Japan this time? We know who robbed her of the results of her war with China and made this war neo for her. They caused it. I corrow for the people of Russia. BROOKLYN. Aug. 30.

#### A Temple of Peace Proposed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: NOW that peace has been agreed on, the entire civilized world should and will be eager to present a token of its appreciation to Theo iore Roosevelt the Peacemaker. As a personal gift is out of the question the tribute should take the form of the larg-

est building ever erected in the world. It should be of purest white marble, be known as the Temple of Peace, and its cost should oe defrayed by contributions from all the peoples of the world. It should be erected in the most appropriate spot in this country. NEW YORK, AUE. 80. J. R. ABARBANELL.

## Lay Down Your Arms!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does not President Roosevelt remind us now of

Who, climbing up from high to higher Becomes on Fortune's crowning slope The pillar of a people's hone. The center of a world's desire?

Ask the wives of Russia and Japan JOHN RYLAND KENDRICK. PRILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.

## Thanks to The Sup

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please accept my thanks for your most excellent editorial in to-day's Sun on "Peace." The final paragraph, beginning "Great as the views of every right thinking citizen of BLACE HULL, Conn., Aug. 30.

## Master Robert Tagged.

From the Hendersonville Times. While sketching the Joneses I must not omit to Master Robert Jones, the very nessenger boy for the telegraph company of this place. He ever greets you with a smile, but in a businessike way. He is handsome and dresses neatly. He is 18 years old, weighs 48 pounds and s 41 inches high.

## Teddy, Diver.

After Kipling.
"What is the Sound a-ragin' for!" said Newport-on-Parade. "Its soundin' off, its soundin' off," the Bathing Master said.
"But what's the rearin' all about?" said Newport-

"Its got a pain on its inside," the Bathing Master Forthey're submarining Teddy, you can hear the

There's something big a-doin' 'monget the fishes They're makin' a commotion where the merry For they're submarining Teddy in the morning."

What are the waves a wavin' for?" said Stamfordon-Parade.
"They haven't got no hankerchers," the Catboat Captain said.
"But even if they haven't none?" said Stamford-

on-Parade.

"They're feelin' pretty swell to-day," the Catboat Captain said.
For they're submarining Teddy, you can hear the

lunge, To pay a little visit to the starfish and the sponge— They are submarining Teddy in the morning." What makes the whitecaps look so white?" says

"They're feelin' kind of pale to-day," the Rye Clam Digger said. Clam Digger said.
"What makes 'em froth so at the mouth?" says
Greenwich-on-Parade.
"They're jealous of old Teddy's slouch." the

Rye Clam Digger said For they're submarining Teddy in the deep and and the whitecaps they are worried, aye, totally upset. They're afraid the old Rough Rider hat will be the

fashion yet: For they're submarining Teddy in the morning." I wonder why there ain't no fish," the British "The day it ain't propitiouslike," the Baltman

There used to be a lot of 'em," the British Angler "They've all swum off to Oyster Bay," the Bait-

DR. SALMON EXONERATED.

Only Mildly Censurable for His Connection With the Howard Printing Co. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- The report of Solicitor George P. McCabe of the Department of Agriculture, who was directed some time ago to inquire into certain charges made against Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, was made public to-day. The charge that Dr. Salmon was for several years connected with the George E. Howard Printing Company, which firm has at various times secured contracts from the Government, is sustained, although, in the opinion of Secretary Wilson and Solicitor McCabe, Dr. Salmon is only mildly censurable for his connection with the concern. Secretary Wilson made a statement concerning the case as follows:

"Inquiry discloses the fact that Dr. Salmon had an unfortunate connection with the firm of George E. Howard & Co. While this connection was not an ideal relation for a Government officer to have with a firm doing business with the Department, I am convinced that Dr. Salmon never intended to profit by work done by Mr. Howard for the Department of Agriculture, and that he has never been connected with the Howard Label Company or received any benefit from the contract of that company with the Department. The action of the Department regarding the meat inspection service was as fair, considerate and comprehensive as the appropriations would warrant. The case does not seem to call for further disciplinary action.

The McCabe report also deals with the charges made against the Department, as well as Dr. Salmon, that meat inspection has frequently been denied small independent deals and the that the reliance of the connected and contended the contended and independent deals and the that the reliance the contendent the latest the latest and contended the contended the contendent the latest the late mon had an unfortunate connection with the

well as Dr. Salmon, that meat inspection has frequently been denied small independent dealers, and that this policy has worked to the advantage of the so-called beef trust. Solicitor McCabs found that inspection had been denied in certain instances, but this was due, he said, to inadequate appropriations

quate appropriations.

"I do not find that there has been any, discrimination," said Mr. McCabe in concluding this feature of his report.

## THE SEAGOERS.

Arrivals by the Oceanic-Those Who Will Sall To-day. Arrivals by the White Star liner Oceanic,

from Liverpool and Queenstown: O. C. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Bauer, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Benjamin, Dr. J. S. Billings, C. C. Cuyler, David Dows, J. S. Billings, C. C. Cuyler, David Dows, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Elliott, Anthony Fiala, Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Follansbee, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Gay, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas H. Gordon, the Hon. Alexander Gilchrist, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Hickox, Mr. and Mrs. George Hoadley, the Hon. and Mrs. Albert E. Plisbury, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, H. E. Wothington, Gen. Charles Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, Col. James E. Neal and Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Nammack. Nammack.

Sailing by the French liner La Touraine, if to-day for Havre: Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ball, Dr. Eduardo A. Diaz, Eugene Dupont, Otts Smith, H. Chap-man Ford and Mr. and Mrs. A. Varas Almeyda. Voyagers by the North German Lloyd steamship Grosser Kurfuerst, which sails to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen Countess Florence Schwerin, James N. Vandeveer, Dr. and Mrs. Lemoyne Wills. S. D. Palmer, James West Nelson, Miss K. I. Howard, M. D., Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. von Hassel and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S.

Aboard the Hamburg-American Hamburg, off to-day for Plymouth, Cher-bourg and Hamburg: Mrs. Frederick C. Smith, F. J. Primrose, Mrs. Charlotte Hoadley, H. F. Brown, Mrs. A. D. Keys and Mrs. A. D. Fleck.

#### MANCHURIA FOR THE JEWS. More About an Interesting Suggestion to the Russian Government.

From the American Hebrew of to-day. You deserve to be congratulated upon your hort but very suggestive editorial anent Manchuria. Prof. Deutsch's statements in nis no less suggestive epistle of Aug. 18 confirm me in the stand I myself took in my open letter to Mr. Sergius Witte concerning the improbability of a satisfactory solution of the Jewish problem on the soil of Russia perself.

Let us speak plainly. The overwhelming majority of the Jews of central and western Europe and the New World, in view of the mpire of the Romanoffs and their corrupted chin, know de misu only a restricted number of their Russian brethren and have a very ndistinct idea of the real economical situa ion of the 5,215,000 brethren who were left behind. Hand auf's Hers! How among us entertain more than the absolutely necessary relations with their own brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces in the old country, wrapped up as we are in our own welfare and absorbed by the enervating struggle for existence? Months, often years, are passing without the exchange of a single

etter between blood relations. To come now to my point: Are we really sincere in our protestations of pity, sym-pathy and love for that vague and incongruous mass of millions of unknown individuals in Poland and the Pale of Settlement? Without indorsing absolutely the views on this point of Dr. Krauskopf's last presidential message to the C. C. A. R., I incline toward the belief that neither the racial instincts nor the national feelings, and still less the community of religious convictions, are ndeed strong enough to draw the irreligious Yankee-Ashkenaz (German) or Yankee sefardi (Portuguese) to the Chassidio (Cabalistic) Polish or Russian Hebrew of Kovno

or Minsk.

I am positive not to be far from the truth in asserting that, for instance, out of the 1,600 well to do Jewish business men on New York's Broadway, representing a fair average of the American Yehudi, hardly 100 keep one single Jewish paper, showing thereby their absolute indifference with regard to Jewish happenings beyond the narrow precincts of their little lodge or congregation. But it is these prosperous business men and bankers who will have to furnish the nervus rerum should the solution of the Jewish question, i. e., the Russian emigration problem, be carried beyond the phase of platonic attempts and vain rhetoric.

Since these gentlemen can't be reached either by the Jewish press or from the pulpit, how and by which argument could they be impressed? By the untiring, personal efforts of 100 to 200 Jewish lay missionaries—I can't find just now a better word to express my idea—and by insisting upon the principle fua res agistr, i. e., "It is in your interest, dear fellow Jew, that I call you to your duty toward your brethren in eastern Europe," thus translating into twentieth century English the famous admonition of old Prophet Jeremiah (xxix., 7): "" for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."

The political Zionistic movement in one shape or the other has to return sooner or later to Choveyi (colonization) Zionism, while its stepchild, Territorialism (principle of the State without definition of country to be occupied), if it has the force to renounce its nationalistic dreamland, is destined to lead millions of Jews from their vast Russian prison and poorbouse to freedom and prosperity. I am positive not to be far from the truth

prison and poorhouse to freedom and properity.

Manchuria will eventually become not a temporary Nachtays! but a permanent home for our unfortunate brethren and their descendants. There the basic elements of Rishus, i. e., hatred of the "deicide" Jew by the Christian, is from the outset eliminated neither is there a vestige of the old historic strife between Aryan and Semite. Further no miscovernment is to be feared when the Mikado's Government will have replaced in the councils of the Chinese viceroly of Manchuria the Alexiel's and Bezobrasoffs of un savory memory.

savory memory.

In brief, the Russian Jew will be judged for his real qualities; he will have to think only of his present and future, without having to suffer by the heavy weight of a melan-NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

## A Bad Day for Euclid.

Ruchd fidgeted uneasily.

"What's the use of your old geometry," sobbed

Mrs. E., "It you can't solve the servant problem?"

Sadly and stiently he departed for the intelli-

Mr. W. D. Howells in the North American Rand And the fish have sailed across the sea to peep behind the scenes.

They love a circus much as you, from whale to
young sardines,
And they're submarining Teddy in the morning."

Willessmones Jameses.

Howells in the North American Review
for September gives his estimate of the literary side
of John Hay. Among the timely topics dealt in
tariff and President Castro's message. Other
articles treat of Standard Oll, Mormonium, Porto
Ricc, education in Ireland, and American ideas in
the Pattipplace.

DOUGLAS WILL NOT RUN. Governor of Massachusetts Makes Definite

a contract the state of the state of

Statement to Council. Boston, Aug. 80 .- Gov. Douglas announced to the members of the executive council to-day that under no circumstances would he be the candidate of his party this fall, giving as reasons the desire of his family that he should retire and the state of his health.

The announcement was made at the lunch which usually follows the regular meeting of the executive council. The announcement is a great disappointment to some of the Democratic leaders. The latest feature of the movement to induce Gov. Douglas to run again was the sending all over the

to run again was the sending all over the State of petitions to be signed by "citisens of Massachusetts," asking him to consent to do so. This work was begun to-day by the Democratic Club of Massachusetts.

It was hoped that these documents would be signed by 25,000 or 80,000 men, Republicans and independents as well as Democrats, and that they would be returned to Boston in about a week. The papers were then to be presented to the Governor.

Josiah Quincy said later: "I accept the statement given out from the Governor's office this afternoon as absolutely and finally disposing of any idea that Gov. Douglas would reconsider his former decision and accept a renomination. The Democratic party must now look elsewhere for its candidate."

#### OOL. EMMONS CLARK'S WILL. Nast's Picture of the Seventh Regiment May Be Sold.

The will of Col. Emmons Clark, who died on Aug. 9 after a long illness, was filed with three codicils attached in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The will was executed in 1891, and the last codicil bears date Feb. 24, 1904. His estate is estimated at \$60,000, all in personalty. Col. Clark appoints his sons, John H. and Emmons Clark, Jr., together with his daughter, Adelia I. Clark, executors and executrix of his will and

leaves to them the bulk of his estate.

By his will he directed that the picture "The Departure of the Seventh Regiment for Washington in 1851," which was painted by Thomas Nast, and which was hung in Col. Clark's room in the Seventh Regiment Armory for many years, should go to his sons. During his last illness, however, ascertaining that his estate had been somewhat diminished on account of his inability to attend to his business affairs, he provided it and divide the proceeds into seven parts, of which his two daughters were to receive two each, his two daughters-in-law, Sarah C. and Jane M. Clark, one each; and his sister. Sophronia C. Bottum, one.
Col. Clark stated in the codicil that while

this direction was not mandatory, he be-lieved it should be carried out in order that the amounts left to those named as his beneficiaries could be paid.

#### SLIGHT TO KING OSCAR.

Norwegian as U. S. Consul Failed to Display His Flag on the King's Birthday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- The State Department will make an investigation imme of charges made against Robert S. S. Bergh, American Consul at Gothenburg, Sweden that great disrespect was shown by the consulate there at the time of King Oscar's birthday. Swedish newspapers which have reached the Department make a severe reached the Department make a severe attack on this country and give an account of how, on the King's birthday, the flags at all of the consulates except the American were displayed in honor of the event.

Consul Bergh is a native Norwegian, but was appointed to his present post from North Dakota. The newspapers ask if King Oscar has done anything to displease President Roosevelt that would cause such a slight. If the Department finds that Consul Bergh purposely refrained from displaying the ensign as custom would dictate some action may be taken against him.

OPEN TO ALL ARCHITECTS. Prizes to Be Awarded for Plans for the Peace Palace at The Hague.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 .- The State Department has received the rules and regulations which will govern the competition palace for the use of the permanent cour of arbitration. The plans are published by the board of directors of the Carnegie Foundation. The following prizes will be awarded: One of 12,000 guilders, one of 9,000, one of 7,000 and one of 5,000 and two of 3,000 guilders each. A guilder is worth about 40 cents in American money.

The competition is open to all architects, and plans must be submitted to the jury, which will make the award seven months from Aug. 15 last. According to the State Department's announcement, full information concerning the competition may be obtained from D. E. C. Knuttel, architect, at The Hague, 16 Fluweelen Burgwol.

NEW HEAD OF PASSIONIST ORDER. The Rev. Father Fidelis Is Elected at Meeting in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30 .- The Rev. James Kent Stone, known in the Church as Father Fidelia, was to-day elected provincial of the Passionist order in the United States for three years. The election took place in the Passionist monastery here. Father Fidelia was born in Boston in 1842. He was ordained an Episcopal minister and served as rector of several churches in New York. In 1875, he was received into the Catholio Church and was soon after ordained a priest of the Paulist order. He left that order in the early '80s and joined the Passionists. He spent a few years in this occurry and then went to South America. where he founded a new province of the Passionists, with headquarters in Buenos Ayres. He subsequently returned to the United States and was chosen general consultor, spending several years in Rome. As provincial his headquarters will be in West Hoboken.

## THE ATHOS LIBELED.

Hamburg-American Line Wants Salvage for Towing Her In.

The Hamburg-American Line Steamship Company filed a libel for salvage and tow ing services against the steamer Athon in the United States District Court yesterday. This is the steamer which was towed into port with engines broken down a few days ago by the Altai in the Central American service of the German line. The proctors, Wheeler, Cortis & Haight, pray that the Athos be condemned and sold and reasonable sum awarded to their clients. a reasonable sum awarded to their cliente for assisting her to port.

Court Reserves Hotel License Decision. Supreme Court Justice Burr, in Brooklyn

resterday, reserved decision on the application of State Excise Commissioner Culinan to revoke the licenses of Julius N. Burr, George Marshall, Jennie Cusick, George W. Curran, Eugene F. Keene and Albert Esser, saloonkeepers at Kings Park, L.I., under the law passed last winter forbidding the sale of liquors within a mile of State property. All the places mentioned are within half a mile of the Long Island State Hospital. Counsel for the hotelkeepers said the law was unconstitutional, and that it was a scheme for the State to get the property of the hotel men for hospital purposes.

Movement to Preserve the Beauties Niagara Palis.

WASRINGTON, Aug. 30.-Hundreds of letters have been received at the State Department from all parts of the United States asking that the President take some action to prevent further destruction of the beauties of Niagara Falls by the vest elec-trical interests on both sides. The pesi-tioners desire that some arrangement be made with Canada whereby the surretuni-ings of the falls may be surred free on international parks.